

# Stacked Insulated Concentric Ring Conductors for Neutrino Vacuum Generation Sufficient for Earth Penetration Applications

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## Introduction

This publication will explore the possibility that a sufficiently efficient and powerful Neutrino Vacuum Generator (NVG) could be affixed to ordnance in order to facilitate the earth-penetration application.

## Abstract

Beginning from the basic design outlined in previous publications involving concentric conductive rings made of extremely thin copper wires in which electrons move in opposing directions, we may build a more powerful generator by stacking these rings to form what would be an overall cylindrical shape consisting of a series of these stacked rings.

Each set of concentric conductive wires would be magnetically insulated from the next in order to prevent the negation of any effects within each set of rings. Although the individual rings themselves can be insulated from one another electrically (to prevent arcing,) there are limits upon how much current can be run through each wire, meaning that a greater number of individual wires stacked in separate mechanisms but in close proximity would be the best way to create more powerful overall NV effects. The individual rings would be electrically insulated but **not** magnetically insulated (the whole point is to cause electricity from neighboring rings to mutually direct its magnetism toward its neighbors) and the sets of rings would be both magnetically **and** electrically insulated from one another.

As explained in the publication 21 November 2025, there are circumstances under which it would be necessary to restrict the direction of this field effect. In this case, we want to turn everything around a munition into a plasma without turning our munition into a plasma. The best means for doing this is to direct powerful light sources toward the NVG mechanism from the direction of the material one wishes to prevent from being exposed to the field, which would be destructive to human tissues as well as equipment as it dramatically reduces phase transition temperatures at every level (sc. evaporation, melting, boiling, plasma.)

In the case of the earth-penetration application, if we have a field effect capable of rendering earth as a plasma, thereby making it trivial for ordnance to cut through the earth, certain components of the ordnance, sc. the high-explosive compounds, would also be melted and/or rendered as a plasma, leading the compounds being disintegrated and thereby rendered inert should we fail to inhibit this field effect in the direction of the part of the munition containing the high-explosive. Iron has a higher transition

temperature, so a standard nose-cone, even if exposed to this field, would not be rendered as a plasma.

Provided that this is technically feasible, it should be possible for the interior of the munition, just behind the nose but in front of the high-explosive, to be outfitted with a cylinder composed of stacked, mutually insulated coils of the design previously described by this author (*ibid.*,) which, when combined with a sufficient power source, would generate an NV field effect so powerful that it strips electrons at ranges of up to several feet of the vast majority of their quantum electrical energy without actually physically removing the electrons through heating as in the traditional method for generating plasmas. This causes them to no longer be strongly attracted to their associated nuclei and causes them to turn to plasma and rapidly diffuse, reducing the density of the earth to be penetrated to something between that of water and air.

Notably, there are some parallels between this idea and this author's previously published proposal for reducing the melting point of metals through judiciously implemented Coulomb Force alternation (*ibid.*,) which is useful as it allows for metals to be melted at room temperature by changing molecular configurations of cubic metals into that of a rhomboid metal. That method, although distinct in its modality, demonstrates that important effects can be generated using substantially less power than otherwise thought necessary by changing some variable previously thought to be immutable rather than trying to use the variable of temperature in order to produce the same effect. Interestingly, altering orbital characteristics of electrons using that method of Coulomb Alternation vis-à-vis an electron cloud can enhance evaporation, melting and boiling but cannot affect plasma transition temperature, but reducing the electrical charge of individual electrons can change all four transition temperatures. This makes sense as we are modifying a more fundamental variable. As electrons are the thing which govern the properties of matter, by getting those out of the way, we can bypass the difficulties they cause. This is why it is preeminently useful to be able to turn materials into plasmas using the least possible amount of energy.

It is not clear precisely how much electrical energy would be required, how much surface area of wire would be required, or whether voltage cells of sufficient capacity could be stored within a munition, given the limitations of available space in order to achieve the desired effect. What is clear is that it would take a fraction of the energy to turn certain area into a plasma using this method than it would by using thermal energy. The specific design of the NVG mechanism would likely be crucial as efficiency would be essential in this sort of device. The field effect would only need to be maintained, given a free-fall velocity of 1000 feet per second, for about a second in order to allow for even the deepest bunkers to be destroyed. In the case of an artificially-accelerated warhead, *sc.* a kinetic energy warhead, the field effect would not have to remain active for more than about a quarter of a second and the high-explosive could be replaced with electrical capacitors. The electrical capacitors, because they are, composed of materials with a higher plasma transition temperature, might not require light-based shielding from the NV field, meaning that the energy requirements and the space requirements for the light-generator could be eliminated in the kinetic design, recommending it over a high-explosive-based penetrator, particularly when an NV field is meant

to be used to enhance penetration. One switch mechanism would activate the field effect when the munition approaches the surface of the Earth and a second switch would turn it off when the desired depth is reached. When the device is switched off, the earth surrounding the munition would transform immediately from plasma back into solid, resulting in the kinetic energy in the warhead being abruptly released into the earth at the desired point.

The Neutrino Vacuum Effect is the electrical equivalent (never postulated to exist prior to this author's postulation of it in 2022) of a poorly-understood effect routinely observed in the optical phenomenon of phase cancellation. Importantly, electrons have more mass than photons and cannot be mutually eliminated through phase cancellation as such, yet the same mutual negation of quantum electrical energy can be made to transpire in electrons through the use of the aforementioned mechanism to an even greater effect upon neutrino dynamics in the surrounding area versus simple optical phase cancellation's effect on the same fields. This is due to the fact that electrons can be made to follow concentric paths, can be made to interact with other electrons at a distance, have more magnetic moment and can be replenished in charge continually by the protons in the conducting wire.

Another way of describing this mechanism is that it is a magnetic inducer which is constantly trying to induce electrons into neighboring wires and performing this step mutually against themselves rather than trying to move current from one coil into another. When this is done with extreme efficiency, instead of the induction effects generating heat, all of the energy is translated into magnetism and the "magnetism" component of the electrons wins out over the electrical component, creating a gravity siphon which affects the plasma transition temperature of surrounding materials by depriving surrounding electrons of internal electrical charge at substantial range. When this effect is moderate, it changes properties such as the ability of air to be heated by light as described in the physics-based cloud seeding proposal in 2022, but when it is sufficiently powerful, it could be predicted to have more pronounced effects such as changing the plasma transition temperature of solid materials.

## **Conclusion**

Although the energy requirement for rendering earth as a plasma from a range of several feet would be substantial, it would represent a fraction of the energy required to render the same volume of earth as a plasma through heating.

Provided this capability, there would be few limits on the ability of munitions to penetrate the Earth to the needed depth for destroying bunkers. This same technique could also be applied to deep-earth exploration provided a sufficient continual power source.